

Standard 7-7 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the significant political, economic, geographic, scientific, technological, and cultural changes and advancements that took place throughout the world from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present day.

7-7.6 Explain the impact of increasing global economic interdependence in the late twentieth century and the early twenty-first century, including the significance of global communication, labor demands, and migration; the European Economic Community (EEC) and other trade agreements; and the oil crisis of the 1970s. (E, G, H, P)

Taxonomy Level: B2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

Previous/future knowledge:

In 5th grade, students explained the political alliances and policies that impacted the United States in the latter part of the twentieth century (5-5.5). Students also summarized the changes that have taken place in United States' foreign policy since 1992, including the globalization of trade and the war on terrorism (5-6.5).

In 8th grade, students will explain the economic impact of twentieth century events on South Carolina, including the opening and closing of military bases, the development of industries, the influx of new citizens, and the expansion of port facilities (8-7.5).

In Global Studies, students will summarize the impact of economic and political interdependence on the world, including efforts to control population growth, economic imbalance and social inequality and efforts to address them, the significance of the world economy for different nations, and the influence of terrorist movements on politics in various countries (GS-6.4).

It is essential for students to know:

Students should be able to explain how global communication has expanded and contributed to economic growth worldwide. Global communication has been enhanced because of the miniaturization of the computer. The development of the silicon chip allowed computers to hold millions of microscopic circuits. Industries soon began to use computers and silicon chips to run assembly lines. Computers are used in offices and in homes across the world. The Internet has also strengthened the global communications network, making it easier for people to conduct business, to communicate with each other, and to acquire information. The Internet has enabled people to transmit information electronically to remote places. People can also work from home because of the Internet.

Students should be able to explain how labor demands have been affected due to global economic development. Technological advances in manufacturing have reduced the need for factory workers. However, the advances in global communications have increased the demand for information industries, such as market research, financial services, and

communication services. As a result, the employment opportunities for people who are knowledgeable about information industries have increased. With the globalization of the economy, many manufacturing jobs have left developed nations and have gone to developing nations because of cheap labor.

The migration of people has also significantly increased for many different reasons. Many people leave their countries because of political oppression, droughts, natural disasters, or economic instability. Students should know the term **refugee** - a person who leaves his/her country for personal safety. Many immigrants face hardships, such as living in crowded refugee camps. On the other hand, immigrants provide labor in countries that may have labor shortages in certain industries.

Students should be able to explain how various trade agreements call for free trade, such as the European Economic Community, now known as the European Union, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The European Union promotes economic cooperation among its members. NAFTA, created in 1994, eliminated tariffs and trade barriers among the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

It is essential for students to understand how the global economy has impacted the use of resources, such as oil. Students should be able to explain how the oil crisis of the 1970s led to political and economic problems. When OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) decided to place an embargo on oil, many countries experienced severe economic decline. The impact of oil production and distribution continues to significantly affect the global economy as the energy needs of countries such as China and Russia increase. (This indicator can be taught in conjunction with indicator 7-7.3 that focuses on global influences on the environment)

It is not essential for students to know:

Students do not need to know all of the countries that make up the European Union. It may be helpful for students to be aware that there are trade agreements in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the South Pacific, but they do not need to know the names of the regional trade agreements or organizations.

Assessment guidelines: The objective of this indicator is to **explain** the impact of economic globalization. Students should be able to **describe** how communication systems have linked the world. It is important for students to **infer** the impact global economic development has had on labor demands. Students should be able to **analyze** reasons for migration and the impact immigrants have on the economy. Appropriate assessment should include an **analysis** of how regional trade agreements have promoted free trade and impacted economic development. Students should also be able to **describe** why the oil embargo caused political and economic turmoil around the world.